

of the House and the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition, and if necessary any other members, and see what should be done. We will now go to the Business of the House.

Report of Governor's Address

Mr. SPEAKER.—I beg to report to the House that the Governor was pleased to address the Legislature and I beg to place a copy of the Address on the Table of the House.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE,

I have great pleasure in welcoming you all to this Session. Many important events have taken place since the Legislature last met, both in the national and international spheres. So far as our country is concerned, the greatest loss we have sustained since the death of the Father of the Nation, came to us last year when our beloved Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru left us at a time when the country could least afford to miss his guiding hand. The conditions that prevailed in the country when the National Emergency was declared still continue. If anything, the threat from across our northern borders has assumed more serious proportions in view of the larger arms build up by China and her recent acquisition of weapons of mass destruction. We are passing through a period of stress and strain, which calls for from every one of us the utmost devotion to duty and patriotic zeal. I have no doubt that we shall acquit ourselves creditably and solve the many difficult problems that the country is facing, with unity, co-operation and hard work.

Planning

As you are aware we are about to enter the last year of the Third Five-Year Plan. The Third Plan for our State involves a total outlay of Rs. 250 Crores. The entire Plan allocations under Roads and Minor Irrigations have already been spent; full expenditure is also expected under Soil Conservation, Power, Large and Medium Industries and Health.

The State Government have taken the necessary preliminary steps to formulate the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Twenty-two Working Groups have been constituted under the various heads of Development. The size of the Fourth Plan is expected to be substantially bigger than that of the present Plan. This will, of course, depend on the overall resources which the State and the Centre are able to muster.

Food

The Country passed through an anxious year both in regard to seasonal conditions and the food situation. In our State an unusually late monsoon led to serious scarcity conditions in many areas of the State and towards the end of the year, the food situation became critical. I am however, glad to say that the position has since improved and we are now looking forward, though not to an year of plenty at least to a normal year. Government have, however, created a separate Department of Food Supplies and strengthened it adequately at all levels to be able to tackle any situation that may arise in future.

While the State is more or less self sufficient in Jowar and coarse grains, we have always been deficit in rice and pulses. The shortage in Rice production is proposed to be met by allotments from the Central Government through the agency of the recently constituted Food Corporation of India. A system of informal rationing was introduced in Bangalore City from 1st November 1964 in order to ensure equitable distribution of foodgrains at reasonable prices. The question of extending informal rationing to some of the other big towns in the State is under the consideration of Government.

In order to build up a buffer stock of Rice, Government have issued an order directing that 50 per cent of the Rice or its equivalent in Paddy, milled in any sheller or combined huller-cum-sheller type of mills shall be sold to the State. The maximum prices applicable to any particular variety of Paddy or Rice under the relevant Price Control Orders, will be paid by the State for the Paddy or Rice so purchased.

All restrictions have been withdrawn on the movement of foodgrains within the State, but a series of Check Posts have been set up to prevent unauthorised movement of foodgrains across our borders to other States. It is hoped that with the relatively satisfactory harvest expected this year and the measures taken by Government as outlined above, there would be no cause for anxiety during the coming year.

In order to step up production of subsidiary foods like milk, eggs and meat, the Government of India have sanctioned additional funds for undertaking intensive development of these resources. Schemes for the development of cattle, poultry and sheep have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 96.63 lakhs for being implemented during the Third Five-Year Plan period. A similar scheme for the development of piggery for a sum of Rs. 21.20 lakhs is now under consideration of Government.

I am glad to state that the Bangalore Dairy Project has just been completed at a cost of Rs. 1½ Crores and is expected to be commissioned during this month. A Dairy Farm has been established with the aid of the Danish Government at Hessarghatta which will serve as a Demonstration and Training Centre in improved methods of breeding, feeding and maintenance of cows and processing, handling, and distribution of milk and milk products on the lines followed in Denmark.

Land Reforms

On the recommendations made by the Central Land Reforms Committee and the suggestions made by the Government of India, certain amendments to the Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961 are proposed to be introduced in the State Legislature at this Session.

The uniform Land Revenue Act has come into force. Rules under certain sections have already been framed and Rules under the remaining sections are being framed.

Revision Settlement

The Revision Settlement operations have been completed. The question of finalising the revised rates of assessment will be placed before the Legislature at this Session.

Law and Order

The Law and Order situation in the State was fairly satisfactory during the last year except for a few stray incidents, such as a strike by the drivers of the Bangalore City Transport Service and by students in the Northern Districts and a strike organised by certain political parties to protest against high cost of foodgrains. There was a certain rise in the incidence of crime as a result of these agitations. A Police Research Centre was set up during the year for purposes of conducting analytical studies of specialised crimes and of problems of a general nature affecting the Police.

For the effective enforcement of the Food Control Orders and sealing of the State borders to prevent smuggling of foodgrains, the Superintendents of Police of Districts bordering other States have established a number of Check-posts and Mobile Squads. It is proposed to reorganise the Check-posts so that they may check not only smuggling of foodgrains across the borders of the State but also detect non-payment of sales-tax and prevent smuggling of timber, sandalwood, etc. The Police are also working in close liaison with the Revenue and Food Departments for detecting and preventing hoarding of foodgrains, profiteering and other food offences. A separate Crime Branch has been established for the effective implementation of the Food Control Orders.

Police Housing

The State Government have provided a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs in the current year's Budget for the construction of Police Quarters in addition to the loan of Rs. 13.54 lakhs granted by the Government of India. Quarters for

36 Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police, 697 Head Constables and 3,178 Police Constables are under construction. With the completion of those quarters, 60 per cent of the Police personnel would have been provided with quarters. The housing position of the Police Force in the State compares favourably with that of other States in India.

Home Guards

The Scheme of expansion of the Home Guards sanctioned in November 1962 was gradually implemented. The actual strength of Home Guards as on 1st January 1965 in the State, stood at 8,451. The question of extending the Organisation to the Taluka and Village levels is under consideration and attempts are being made to raise the strength of the Home Guards in the State to the target figure suggested by the Government of India. The Home Guards Training Centre, Bangalore, has completed the training of 235 trainees. Arrangements are being finalised to conduct training courses at Head-quarters Training Centre, Bangalore, to the Civil Defence Volunteers and Home Guards to serve as Home Guards Auxiliaries such as Warden Service, First-Aid, Fire Fighting, Manning of Control and Sub-Control Centres, etc.

Prisons

With a view to have uniformity in the Prison Laws, the Prisons Bill, Prisoners Bill and the Borstal Bill were passed by the Assembly and they have also received the assent of the President. Rules under these Acts are under preparation. The policy followed in the administration of the Department is one of reformation of prisoners while in prison and rehabilitation after release. Towards this end, the existing Jail Industries have been expanded at considerable expenditure and new industries like Phenyle and Soap-making have been started. The Wage Earning Scheme and canteen facility started a few years ago are functioning well; the prisoners are now able to earn while in gaol and send a portion of their income to their family members.

Excise and Prohibition

Prohibition has been brought into force in all the Districts of New Mysore except in Bangalore Rural and Urban, Gulbarga and Raichur Districts. Earnest efforts are being made to make the enforcement of Prohibition successful and habitual offenders are dealt with severely under the provisions of the law. The Mysore Excise Bill has been approved by the Joint Select Committee. It will be brought before the Legislature for enactment in the current Session. The report of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee (Tekchand Committee) constituted by the Government of India to review the implementation of Prohibition throughout the country and make recommendations for its successful implementation, is under consideration of Government.

Housing

The Mysore Housing Board Act, 1962, applicable to the entire State will be brought into force shortly. The Mysore Housing Board is responsible for implementing the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, Low Income Group Housing and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes. During the first two Plans, 4,592 houses under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and 3,577 under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme were constructed. The Third Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs for Housing. During the first three years of the Third Plan, a sum of Rs. 214.10 lakhs was allocated for Housing out of which a sum of Rs. 206.40 lakhs has been spent. The estimated expenditure of housing during 1964-65 under the Plan is Rs. 54 lakhs. In addition, the State Government has drawn Rs. 145 lakhs as loan from the Life Insurance Corporation of India. Estimates aggregating 69 lakhs of rupees for the construction of rental houses have been sanctioned this year. The Housing Board has taken up a programme for the construction of 500 houses in different parts of the State under the Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme for persons whose income is below Rs. 2,100 per annum.

Welfare of Backward Classes

During the first three years of the III Plan, an amount of Rs. 163.8 lakhs was spent under this head, in the State sector and Rs. 14.83 lakhs in the Central sector. Post-Matric Scholarships amounting to over 20 lakhs of rupees per annum are being awarded by the Government of India to College students; in addition, Pre-Matric Scholarship and free education at all stages is being provided by the State. Specific allotments are being made for the award of Post-Matric Scholarships to the Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes for extending to them the benefits of various welfare schemes at present available to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Institutional services under Social Legislation Services and After-Care Programmes are being intensified and the voluntary agencies working in the field are being given every encouragement to supplement the services rendered by the Government. During the current year, the Department has been able to start 12 Hospitals, 12 Ashram Schools, one Women Welfare Centre and six new Agricultural Colonies for the Scheduled Castes.

An Employment Cell has been set up in the Directorate of Social Welfare for inspection of Unit Offices in the State to ensure compliance with the various orders issued by Government providing for the reservation of vacancies in Public Services for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes.

A High level Co-ordination Committee of Ministers with Chief Minister as Chairman and Chief Secretary as Secretary has recently been constituted for ensuring effective implementation of the various schemes of the Social Welfare Department and to co-ordinate the general sector schemes with the special Schemes of the Social Welfare Department.

Education

Free and Compulsory Primary Education has been extended this year to the age group of 9-10 years. The

mid-day Meal Scheme in Primary Schools has been extended to bring within its scope 3 lakhs additional children and the total beneficiaries has thus increased to 8 lakhs. In order to improve the quality of training of Primary School Teachers, a State Institute of Education was started at Dharwar in June 1964.

In the field of Secondary Education 102 new High Schools were sanctioned during the current academic year. Under the scheme of Higher Secondary Education, the XI Standard was opened for the first time in 50 schools this year. Youth Vocational Centres are being started in the rural areas under a new scheme sponsored by the UNESCO.

In the field of Higher Education, a significant advance has been made with the establishment of Bangalore University. A new and uniform Grant-in-aid Code for all Colleges under the Department of Collegiate Education and for the Law College has been finalised by Government during the year. It is proposed to bring before the Legislature a Bill to establish a Board of Secondary Examinations which will have wide powers for conducting examinations entrusted to it.

In the interests of development of Kannada Language, the Government have permitted all manufactures of typewriters to utilise the Kannada key-board design purchased by it. A Lino-Composing Machine has been designed by the Research Bureau for Kannada Language which will be introduced in the Government Press in the first instance.

One Hindi Shikshak Training College has been opened at Mysore, bringing the total of such colleges in the State to three.

Health Services

You will be glad to know that ours is the first State in the country to successfully implement and complete the Small-Pox Eradication Programme. Over 84 per cent of the total population has been inoculated. The National Malaria Eradication Programme has also been progressing

satisfactorily. Family Planning Programme has been organised in nine districts at a cost of Rs. 83.31 lakhs with the sole object of bringing Family Planning Services within the easy reach of the Public.

The aim of Government is to provide at least one Medical Institution for a population of 15,000. There were 223 Primary Health Centres and 39 Health Unit Type Dispensaries functioning in the State on 31st March 1964. During the year 1964-65, 16 Primary Health Centres and 12 Health Unit Type Dispensaries have been sanctioned.

The Public Health Department has also taken steps for effective implementation of Filaria and Leprosy and other epidemic diseases control programmes. Cholera broke out in certain parts of the State and effective steps were taken to control and prevent the spread of the epidemic.

To relieve congestion at the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, eight wards of 30 beds each have been constructed and a new block of "Neuro-Surgery" has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 13 lakhs. A new hospital with a provision for 600 beds is under construction at Gulbarga at a total cost of Rs. 60 lakhs. Action is also being taken to provide 800 additional beds in the various State Hospitals. A full-fledged Drugs Testing Laboratory has also been set up for analysis of drugs.

Municipal Administration

The Mysore Town and Country Planning Act will be enforced from 15th January 1965 and the State Town Planning Board is being constituted to ensure orderly development of the towns and cities in the State. Steps would be taken to set up Local Planning Authorities in various urban areas to be in charge of the implementation of local plans. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Bangalore Metropolitan Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Shri N. Madhava Rau, former Dewan of Mysore State, the limits of the Bangalore City Corporation have been extended by incorporating 25 Villages, as a first step towards implementation of the master plan. Government have also decided to execute the Cauvery Water

Supply Scheme at a cost of Rs. 26 crores with a view to providing a dequate water supply to the growing population of Bangalore Metropolitan area. For implementing this integrated scheme for supply, distribution and disposal of water, Government have set up the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board. Government of India have also conveyed their approval to this scheme and has sanctioned an assistance of Rs. 1.5 crores as loan for the current year. It is proposed to complete the scheme by 1968-69.

Labour

It has been the constant endeavour of the Labour Department of Government to maintain industrial harmony and good relationship between Labour and Management by timely intervention for settlement of industrial disputes. During the year two labour enactments, viz., (1) Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act and (2) Mysore Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act have been brought into force.

Employment and Training

With a view to turning out skilled workers for Industries 15 institutions under the Craftsmen Training Scheme have been established. These make provision for 3,100 seats in 17 trades. A post of Director of Employment and Training has been sanctioned and an officer appointed for implementing training and employment schemes effectively. Government have recently constituted a State Level Committee with the Minister for Labour as Chairman to review the problems relating to employment and employment opportunities. Similar committees have also been constituted in each district with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman.

Irrigation

The scrutiny of the Irrigation Bill which is now before the Joint Select Committee is nearing completion and it

will be placed before the Legislature during the current Session. With the enactment of the Irrigation Act, there will be a uniform provision for irrigation measures throughout the State. The Betterment Levy Rules have been finalised and are being implemented. Water rate rules are also being finalised.

The expenditure on minor irrigation schemes has far exceeded the targets laid down for the Third Five-Year Plan. Since the introduction of the liberalised rules, 12,900 pumpsets have been supplied at a total cost of Rs. 303.70 lakhs over a period of two years.

Ports

Development of ports is one of the several important programmes the State has undertaken during the Third Five-Year Plan to serve the vast hinterland of the Mysore Plateau as part of the economic, commercial and industrial development of the country as a whole. The traffic at the ports has been steadily increasing and during 1963-64 ports in Mysore State handled 13.19 lakh tonnes of cargo including 8.35 lakh tonnes of ore. The traffic is likely to improve during the current year.

Mangalore is being developed as a major port and it is planned to develop Karwar as an allweather intermediate port with one ocean-going steamer berth and approach channel; Honnavar, Coondapur and Malpe as efficient intermediate ports with alongside facilities for small coasting steamers with a draft of about 12 to 15 feet and Balekerei, Tadri and Bhatkal as efficient minor ports with alongside facilities for sailing vessels.

Electricity

The first stage of the Sharavathi Valley Project envisages installation of two units of 89,100 kW. each. The first unit has been completed and will be formally inaugurated during this month. Installation works of the second are also in progress and this unit is expected to be commissioned in May-June 1965. With the completion of

the installation of these two units, the first stage of the Project would have been completed, adding an additional capacity of 1.78 lakh kW. to the Mysore grid. The second stage work of the Project which comprises installation of six more similar units is also in progress. In order to take up crash programme for rural electrification the Government of India has been approached for a loan of Rs. 7 crores which will be repayable within a period of 30 years.

Commercial Taxes

I am glad to note that the collections of sales-tax and other taxes have been steadily improving year by year. The improvement is due not only to the enhancement of tax rates but also due to the steps which are being taken to plug the loop-holes. The work of the Intelligence Section of the Department of Commercial Taxes has shown encouraging results in prevention of tax evasion in the Bangalore (Urban) District area and it is proposed to extend the scope of this Section throughout the State. It is also proposed to set up more sales-tax Check-posts at strategic points around the main business centres in order to reduce the scope for suppressing sales turnover and evading tax equally due to Government.

Co-operation

The Department of Co-operation continues to fulfil its role in helping agriculturists and weaker sections of the society. During the year Co-operative Credit amounting to more than 22 crores of rupees has been made available in the shape of short-term and medium-term loans to agriculturists in the State. There are now 303 Co-operative Farming Societies covering 7,000 families, commanding 32,900 acres of land of which 19,000 acres have been brought under cultivation.

In the field of Consumers' Co-operatives, 13 wholesale Co-operatives are distributing consumer goods in 13 districts through affiliated Primary Consumer Stores numbering

1,386. The Wholesale stores had a turnover of 3.10 crores of rupees during the last 5 months. 772 of the Primary Co-operative Stores have been entrusted with the work of distribution of foodgrains following the informal rationing introduced in some parts of the State and 1,056 Co-operatives have been working as Fair Price Depots for dealing in controlled commodities. The scheme of outright purchase of paddy first introduced during 1962-63 and carried on in 1963-64 is being continued and a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been set apart for this purpose.

In the Co-operative Sugar Factories 4.04 lakhs metric tonnes of cane were crushed during the year; the sugar produced amounted to 46,171 metric tonnes. We are anxiously awaiting grant of licence by the Central Government for new Co-operative Sugar Factories in the State. Government of India have recently allowed expansion of three sugar mills in the State. 32 paddy processing units on a co-operative basis have been organised. A modern rice milling unit in the co-operative sector has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

So far 1924 office-bearers of co-operatives and 16,018 potential office-bearers have been trained in the principles and practice of co-operation. The Mysore Co-operative Societies Amendment Act, 1964, which was passed by the Legislature during the last session has received the assent of the President and will be brought into force shortly.

Panchayati Raj

The Mysore Panchayati Raj Bill was referred to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses during last Session. The Committee's report and recommendations are being presented at this Session.

Community Development

Since the entire State is now covered by Community Development Blocks, the programme during the coming years will be confined to conversion of blocks from one stage to another. As in the previous years, the programme

of agricultural production is given the highest priority in all the Blocks. In order to promote the production of nutritionally valuable food and to educate the people in the production, utility and consumption of such foods, an "Applied Nutrition Programme" has been launched in six selected Development Blocks covering 603 villages and a population approximately 5 lakhs.

Local Development Works

Public contribution towards local Development Works is being reduced suitably in backward/difficult areas to as low a minimum as a contribution of 5 per cent of the total cost of the work from the local body and 5 per cent from the people. Where people are unable to meet even this 5 per cent the local body is permitted to meet it in addition to its contribution out of its own resources.

National Rural Water Supply

Having regard to the inability of many of the Village Panchayats and other Local Bodies to meet their share of 25 per cent of the cost of this scheme, the pattern of assistance has been considerably modified. The local contribution has been reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per cent and this may be further reduced by Government in deserving cases. In addition to what is provided in the Plan, a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been allocated to this State by the Central Government during the current year. The State Government have prepared a scheme for the entire State at a cost of Rs. 24 crores for supply of adequate protected water supply for the rural areas as a phased programme and the Government of India have been approached for necessary financial assistance.

Agriculture

Concrete steps have been taken during the last year to solve the administrative difficulties which were handicapping the rapid implementation of our agricultural

programmes. In accordance with the schemes approved by the Central Government, intensive cultivation programmes have been taken up for rice, cotton, wheat, ragi and ground-nuts. A scheme for starting an Agricultural Demonstration Farm in collaboration with the Government of Japan has been approved by the Central Government and the Farm is expected to be set up during the current year.

The University of Agricultural Sciences Act was brought into force in April 1964 and the University was formally inaugurated by the Vice-President of India in August 1964. The Vice-Chancellor has been appointed and the Board of Regents has been constituted. The First Statutes of the University have been published. It is expected that the University would start functioning from the next academic year.

Horticulture

A Special Development Programme for growing vegetables and fruits has been taken up in areas adjacent to the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. The total cost of this scheme is Rs. 6,88,770 for a period of two years from 1964-65.

Forests

The Forest Department has been able to increase the revenues of Government considerably by undertaking supply of timber to Railways and Defence Departments, in addition to the normal auctions. Afforestation has been taken up intensively, the Department has also taken up plantation of rubber and linaloe in addition to extensive plantation of cashew.

Fisheries

The programme of the Fisheries Department for mechanisation of fishing craft has become very popular and is yielding satisfactory results. The Marine Products Processing Centre set up at Mangalore in collaboration with the Government of Japan has begun a training course for a

batch of 30 candidates selected from all over India. Proposals have been sent to the Government of India for a special development programme involving an outlay of Rs. 6.5 crores. This programme includes cold storage and freezing facilities and cold storage facilities for transport. In collaboration with the Government of Norway, the Indo-Norwegian project for intensive improved fishing has been taken up at Karwar. This scheme includes improvement of harbour facilities, construction of improved fishing boats, training of fishermen and also cold storage facilities.

Industries

With the completion of the first stage of the Sharavathi Valley Project adequate supply of electric power will be available for expansion of the existing industries as well as starting of new ones. All necessary steps are being taken by Government to facilitate the establishment of three major projects in the State—viz., Integrated Iron and Steel Project, Aluminium Project and Fertiliser Project.

The New Government Electric Factory is being converted into a Joint Stock Company under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 to facilitate the implementation of an expansion scheme for the manufacture of transformers electric motors, etc., in technical collaboration with the well-known firm A.E.G. of West Germany. The production of switch-gears has already commenced and the production of transformers is expected to commence shortly.

The Government Porcelain Factory will also be converted into a Joint Stock Company in order to increase its capacity of production of electro-porcelain articles from 2,500 to 5,000 tonnes per annum in technical collaboration with the Japanese Firm of NGK at an estimated cost of Rs. 96.50 lakhs. A scheme has also been sanctioned for increasing the production of soaps at the Government Soap Factory from 1,500 to 5,000 tonnes per year at an estimated cost of Rs. 33.78 lakhs.

The Mysore Iron and Steel, Ltd., has made a record production and sales during 1963-64 valued at 7.13 crores

and 9.23 crores respectively. A net profit of 69.54 lakhs has been realised for the year 1963-64 as against 64.97 lakhs for the year 1962-63. The steel expansion scheme is under progress and trials of the various units on the first section have been completed. For the Alloy and Special Steels Scheme, a well-known German Bank have agreed to give a loan of 60 millions DM (above Rs. 7 crores) to cover the foreign exchange requirement. Mechanisation of Iron Ore Mines is proposed to be undertaken to meet the increased demand for iron ore for the proposed 400 ton Electric Pig Iron Furnace.

There has been a record production of 26,40,000 tonnes of iron ore in the State during the year 1963. Detailed mapping of iron deposits in the Hospet-Sandur region and of the lime-stone deposits in the Bagalkot-Yadwar region is making good progress. The Board of Mineral Development is proposed to be converted into a Corporation in order that the work of the Board may be conducted on commercial lines.

The Hatti Gold Mines Co., in which the Government holds controlling interest, has embarked on an expansion scheme at a cost of Rs. 257 lakhs. This scheme which is aimed at reaching the depth of 15,000 feet, is expected to be completed towards the beginning of 1966.

Government have decided to establish a "Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation" under the Companies Act with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 Crores, in order to afford quick financial assistance to industrialists. Steps are also being taken for the development of industrial areas in and around important centres like Gulbarga, Dandeli, Belgaum, Hubli-Dharwar, Shimoga-Bhadravathi, Mysore-Nanjangud, Hospet-Bellary, Bangalore and Mangalore.

Sericulture

The Tassar Silk Worms whose occurrence in the natural state was detected in the northern forest areas of the State have been reared under domesticated conditions with satisfactory results. New breeds of silk worms recently evolved

are under field trial. It is anticipated that the new race 'Mysore Princess' will open a new chapter in the history of Sericulture in the State.

Legislation

A number of Bills already placed before you will come up for your consideration during the Session. In addition, Government proposes to place before you the following Bills during the current Session :

1. The Mysore Labour Welfare Fund Bill, 1964.
2. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1965.
3. The Mysore Corneal Grafting Bill, 1965.
4. The Bangalore University (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

Administrative Reforms

Government is fully alive to the need for eliminating delay in disposal of public business and to this end it has recently reorganised the staffing pattern in the Departments of the Secretariat. The question of delegating adequate powers to the officers of the Secretariat is also under constant review with a view to accelerating the pace of disposal of cases referred to them. To improve administrative procedures and to secure increased efficiency, Government have recently constituted a Committee on Administrative Reforms. This Committee with the Chief Secretary as Chairman and two senior Secretaries as members will continuously study all problems relating to Administrative Reforms and devise ways and means of effecting improvements in the administration of all Departments. One Subject of special importance that is engaging their attention relates to provision of adequate training facilities to the several categories of officials at the Secretariat and District levels.

You have a heavy programme before you. But I have no doubt that the several legislative measures and other items of business will receive your close and careful

attention as before. Before I conclude, let me extend to you my best wishes for successful session and one more year of fruitful endeavour in the service of our State and the Country.

Statement of Bills Assented to by the Governor or the President.

SECRETARY.— Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the Bills which have received the assent of the Governor or the President subsequent to the report made during the previous Session.

Statement showing the Bills assented to by the Governor or the President.

Sl. No.	Name of the Bill	Date of assent	Assented by
1	2	3	4
1	The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1963	17th February 1964 ...	President
2	The Robertsonpet Municipality (Formation and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1963.	18th February 1964 ...	Governor
3	The Mysore Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) (Amendment) Bill, 1963.	18th February 1964 ...	Do
4	The Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate) (Amendment) Bill, 1963.	18th February 1964 ...	Do
5	The Mysore Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Bill, 1963.	18th February 1964 ...	Do